

THE THEME "MAN AND WAR" IN V.O. BOGOMOLOV'S NOVEL "MY LIFE, OR DID YOU DREAM ME..."

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ABSTRACT

The article deals with the image of a man at war in V.O. Bogomolov's novel "My Life, Or You Dreamed Me...". It shows the differences of characters and motives that motivate people who have gone through the war to certain actions.

Keywords: V.O. Bogomolov, the novel "My Life, Or You Dreamed Me...", the Great Patriotic War, soldier.

INTRODUCTION

Vladimir Osipovich Bogomolov - russian writer, author of works about war. Author of the story "Ivan", short stories "First Love", "The Cemetery near Bialystok", "My Heart's Pain", "Zosya", the novel "In August of the Forty-Fourth".

Vladimir Bogomolov was considered a man who lived a life parallel to his fame. He was a very mysterious personality, to unravel which to the end no one has never been able. He defended his positions and opinions on principle. When he was summoned to the Lubyanka, and then to the Ministry of Defense, and asked to change just three pages in the novel "In August of '44...", he replied that he would not concede a single word. That was all Bogomolov was in it. The last few years of his life Bogomolov wrote a new novel - "My Life, or you dreamed me...". He managed to publish only two chapters entitled "In Krieger" and "Evening in Levendorf". The first chapter takes the reader to the Far East, in the fall of 1945, where officers who returned from the front, receive from the hands of personnel officers directions to serve in remote garrisons. This work shows a completely new post-war reality in which the inhabitants of the USSR found themselves. Having collected the surviving materials, the writer's widow published the novel after his death.

Ten years after the writer's death, his early novella titled "Academician Chelyshev" and his autobiography "Ten Years Later" were printed in 2013.

The origins of V.O. Bogomolov's work on the novel "My Life, Or You Dreamed Me..." date back to the 1970s. The general idea of the book (including under a different title) was announced in the 1990s. However, the publication did not take place. The writer himself recalled: "For a long time I have been working on a new novel, "My Life, or you dreamed me...". The action in it was to end in 1989. However, after the August events of 1991, the novel involuntarily entered the early 90's. It would be an unforgivable mistake to miss the dramatization of the Soviet Union, the growing collapse of Russia, the catastrophic destruction of the economy and the impoverishment of tens of millions of Russians, the dehumanization of society and the successful criminalization of the entire country. The processes that were taking place required comprehension, and the novel - a lot of revision, it must lay to maturity, so I, without revealing the content, decided to publish it as an independent work of two stories - "Evening in Levendorf" and "In Krieger" [2, c. 3]. These published stories have been studied in the light of

Bogomolov's creative movement towards new *modus operandi* of the tragic and dramatic as a response to the events of modernity in the 1990s [3, 4].

As a result, the novel was never published during the author's lifetime, but, thanks to the efforts of Bogomolov's widow - R.A. Glushko, saw the light of day in 2012, eight years after the death of the writer. The novel "My Life, or you dreamed me..." - is one of the last works about the Great Patriotic War, written by a direct participant of that greatest ordeal of our country [10].

Bogomolov said about the future novel: "It will be a big novel, written mostly in the first person. Despite the title, it is by no means a memoir, not a memoir, but, in the words of V. Khodasevich, "the autobiography of a fictional person. And not entirely fictional: by the will of fate, I almost always found myself not only in the same places as the protagonist, but also in the same positions: I spent a decade in the skin of most of the characters in the novel, and the indigenous prototypes of the main characters were close acquaintances during and after the war officers. The novel retains the original names of wartime officers with whom I served: P.I. Arnautov, A.S. Bochkov, I.N. Karyukhin, Venedikt Okaemov" [2, p. 3].

In the novel, the author uses archival documents, thanks to which it is possible to judge the reliability of all the events depicted. In the final composition of the work, R.A. Glushko followed Bogomolov's instructions to combine the "artistic side" with documents, which the writer did throughout his life.

The purpose of this article is to examine the image of a man at war. Including addressing the images of both main and secondary characters, it is important to show the features of characters, as well as to identify those circumstances and psychological "springs" that prompted people in wartime and post-war time to commit certain actions [10].

Bogomolov wrote in his work plans: "the task of the work - to engage in the minds of readers that the war - the greatest tragedy in the life of the country and generation, that in any war, even such as the just Patriotic War, later there will be no absolute winners and defeated: both those and others for decades to count not so much combat losses and destruction, but moral and moral. Reliably and convincingly show the tragedy of service to the Fatherland, to display the main feature of the Red Army and officers in achieving victory - love for the Fatherland" [2, c. 3].

The action of the novel takes place in April-August 1945, including after the victory of the Soviet Union in the Great Patriotic War. The events of the novel include the Soviet-Japanese War and the service of the protagonist, Senior Lieutenant Vasily Fedotov, in Chukotka [10]. Fedotov's youth, as well as that of his front-line comrades Volodya and Mishutka, fell on hard war times, due to which it can be said that the heroes and their generation had not yet seen life. Only in the victorious May 1945 young officers fully felt the intoxicating air of victory and happiness, they were seized by a premonition of the unknown, dreams of a beautiful future. Years later, the hero admits: "In my later life will never again be at least a short period of such a crazy and fun life, because youth is when everything for the first time and when everything is ahead ..." [1, c. 367].

But for both twenty-year-olds and those who had already experienced a lot before the war, the postwar months became a dramatically significant moment, a time no less difficult than the

war itself. It was an ordeal that not everyone could overcome. Bogomolov portrays people whose fates were tragically fractured [10].

As our troops advanced westward into Germany, it was difficult for the Soviet soldier to accept the fact that not all Germans were Nazis. The situation was aggravated by the fact that once in enemy territory, our soldiers saw the conditions in which Germans had lived before the war. They saw a prosperous life with clean peasant yards, and in the houses - abundance: closets filled with expensive clothes, porcelain, down blankets and so on. A Soviet soldier wondered: "What did they, the Germans, still lacked in such a paradisiacal life?". [1, c. 501]. In connection with what they saw, there was a feeling of bitterness, so "the soldiers had to be reminded what our country and people had achieved during the years of Soviet power" [1, p. 501].

Once in Germany, Soviet servicemen were not always worthy of the high title of soldier-liberator. Most of the soldiers lived with the memory of the terrible atrocities committed by the Nazi occupiers on their native land. Moreover, "hatred for the Germans, despite the orders, instructions, indications of changes in the attitude to the peaceful German population, involuntarily ignited even more when comparing their standard of living - and the atrocities that they committed" [1, c. 574]. In the army were indignant: "I do not understand in what our revenge against the Germans is expressed, about which they are always talking. Is it not in the fact that they mocked our people, robbed and destroyed our wealth, and now we still have to understand this and even help with food" [1, p. 560]. The Soviet soldiers were reminded: "We came to liberate the German people!" [1, p. 601], so looting and pillaging were severely punished, up to the tribunal [10].

In addition, deadly tired, Soviet servicemen sought rest - or at least the illusion of it. As a result, there were facts of poisoning with methyl alcohol, as testified by Fedotov. Soldiers who went through the entire war died ridiculously - due to the use of toxic substances: "Lisenkov and Kalinichev died to death... Prishchepa and Bazovsky were blinded..." [1, c. 519]. For the hero it was a blow: "It was so unexpected and so stunned me that I lost the power of speech and literally became numb" [1, p. 519]. Moreover, the incident occurred after awarding Lisenkov, who once saved Fedotov's life, the Order of Glory, 1st degree. In other words, the man knew how to fight, but did not understand what to do now that the war is over: "I feel bad ... - he suddenly said pitifully with unbearable agony in his eyes. - The soul yearns..." [1, c. 401].

Bogomolov does not avoid showing the personal relationships that arose between Soviet officers and German women. Some of them (such as Pavel Zaikov and Elsa Trenschi) had sincere and reverent feelings, but the drama of their relationship was aggravated by the impossibility of being together. The love affair between a Soviet officer and a German woman, as a rule, was concealed: "What a Romeo among former Soviet officers, who had been in captivity and picked up a Juliet from the Germans..." [1, p. 9]. In addition, there were those who cohabited with German women only for the satisfaction of physiological needs, there were also facts of violence [10].

Thus, Bogomolov captured different characters and different fates. In his last novel, the writer sought to point out that for all without exception participants in these tragic events, not only the war, but also its consequences were a huge test. Entry into a new - peaceful - life was filled

not only with joy, but also with serious mistakes. Overcoming new obstacles, the need to solve new tasks were accompanied by a difficult choice of life attitudes[10].

The Great Patriotic War has become one of the main themes of literature of both the twentieth century and the twenty-first century. Reflected in works of different genres, it had a significant impact on the development of all subsequent literature and largely determined the direction of creative searches of writers and poets.

Works about the war deeply excite readers of different times, make them think about eternal universal problems (about good and evil, about war and peace, about life and death). Literature about the Great Patriotic War is a tribute to the feat of those who brought the great victory closer, who defended freedom, proved at the cost of their own lives that the main thing in our world is Goodness, Mercy and Compassion.

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